THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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Officers of Carnegie's Steel Company Bring on a Conflict.

THE PINKERTONS CAPTURED

A Fusillade Lasting Over Twelve Hours Followed by Surrender.

THE PRISONERS BADLY TREATED.

The Wounded and Dying Hired Slayers Finally Taken to Pittsburg—Many Killed on Both Sides—The Strikers are Now Armed With First Class Winchester Rifles and Plenty of Ammunition, Captured from the Pinkertons—The Detectives Fired the First Shot—The Course of the Company in Sending the Armed Force and Inciting the Strikers to Fury Universally Condemned in Pittsburg—The Sheriff Calls for Aid A Rumor that More Pinkertons Have Been Sent—Graphic Descriptions of the Scenes of a Terrible Day.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—Pittsburg has had another experience with labor riots and this time, as during the fearful scenes which were witnessed during the railroad riots of 1877, blood has been shed, life jeopardized and valuable property placed in danger. This time there was no destruction of property, but the mob was thoroughly well organized, well disciplined and had efficient officers at the head to conduct the operations. The force embraced all the men employed in the extensive plants of the Carnegie Iron and Steel company at Homestead, some eight miles east of Pittsburg, and a battle which for bloodthirstiness and boldness of execution has not been excelled in warfare, waged from 4 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock this afternoon and only ceased when the force of Pinkertons, brought to the place to suppress the strike, unconditionally surrendered their arms this evening on the barges on which they had been transported to the works.

HOW IT STARTED.

The riot to-day was the culmination of the troubles which have been brewing at Homestead for the past month. The Carnegie company submitted a scale to govern their employes in the steel plant and announced that it was their ultimatum. The scale made a sweeping reduction in wages of skilled men and it was officially announced that unless the terms were complied with before July 1 the places of the workmen would be filled by others. This was followed by a peremptory refusal on the part of the company to recognize the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers as such or to confer with any committee of the workmen short of an acceptance of the terms offered. The men stated they would never submit to the proposed reduction and announced their determination to resist any effort on the part of the Carnegie company to start up their plants with non-union men. As both sides were determined, both proceeded to prepare for the contest which culminated in such deeds of violence and bloodshed that were witnessed to-day in the big hive of industry on the Monongahela.

The contest was precipitated by the workmen at Homestead by hanging H. C. Frick, president of the company, in effigy and in retaliation the company ordered an immediate shut down of the big works two days before the time provided by the contract under which the men were working. The employees at once proceeded to organize for the defensive and the company erected a high board fence around the entire works, giving them the appearance of an immense stockade, the sides being pierced with port holes. Yesterday the Carnegie company announced their intention to proceed to make repairs and the officials asked the sheriff to appoint deputies to protect their property.

The sheriff sent a small squad of men up to the works, but the strikers assembled in force and notified them to get out of town as no disorder was intended and that no damage would be done to any property. They even offered to be sworn in as deputies and to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as conservators of the peace. When this offer was declined the advisory committee which has held the turbulent spirits among the workmen in check, was immediately dissolved and all the records of the committee promptly destroyed.

THE PINKERTONS INTRODUCED.

The development to-day showed that the applications made for assistance of the sheriff was merely for the purpose of covering what was intended to be a coup de main on the part of the Carnegie company, in clandestine introduction of a body of Pinkerton's detectives into the mill inclosure. The detectives had been rendezvoused some five or six miles below the city on the Ohio river at which two barges had been prepared for them. The heads of the barges were filled with bunks, cooking arrangements and other accommodations and as an extra precaution, as if in preparation for the siege to which they were subjected to-day, were lined with heavy steel plates on the inside while the whole back deck was protected in a similar manner. It was the intention that the men should reach the works about 3 o'clock this morning but the guards which were on duty along the river got word of the threatened invasion of the hated Pinkerton men and prepared to receive them. The barges were towed up the river b[illegible] boat, but long before the Pinkerton men reached Homestead, thousands of strikers had gathered on the banks of the river ready to give them a warm welcome. When the boats attempted to land the workmen broke through the fence surrounding the mill and entrenching themselves behind piled-up steel billets, prepared to resist the landing of the detectives.

The Pinkertons opened fire and at the first volley two workmen fell. This enraged the crowd and they bore down upon the Pinkertons with resistless force. Nobody stopped to enquire whether the new comers were deputy sheriffs, Pinkerton detectives or non-union laborers. After the exchange of shots the crowd grouped on the bank, fell back and climbed over the heap of rubbish, rushed toward the big trestle leading to the railroad bridge. Here over 8000 men stood their ground and returned a desultory fire with their revolvers at the invaders. These shots did little or no apparent damage, and the plucky band finding their weapons ineffective, slowly fell back before the withering fire of the Winchesters. The first shot of the engagement came from the barge. It was aimed at a big Hungarian who stood at the water's edge. The ball went wide of the human target, but it was the signal to the Pinkerton men to begin, and for a full ten minutes they continued to fire. The first man to fall was Martin Merry, a heater in one of the mills. He was shot in the left side and fell face downward on a pile of ashes. Close beside Merry stood a big Hungarian. He stooped over Merry's prostrate body, and as he was in the act of raising him he staggered, and an instant later fell by the side of his comrade. The shots of the strikers were also well aimed as four Pinkertons are reported dangerously wounded.

This bloody spectacle roused the drooping spirits of the crowd and with a hoarse cheer a half dozen men rushed to the place where Merry and the Hungarian lay. They picked up the bodies and carried them behind the trestle. One of the rescuers, a Welshman who refused to give his name, was shot in the left leg just as he raised Merry's head from the ground. The doctor announced that both men would probably die. Five more of the strikers were wounded.

Fighting between the Pinkerton forces and the workmen was renewed shortly after 7 o'clock and the battle continued for fully a half hour. The second conflict was precipitated when another effort was made by the Pinkerton men to effect a landing. A number of workmen were injured in the second encounter.

For hours the crowds of workmen behind the barricades of structural iron within the walls watched the barges, with guns cocked, waiting for a head to appear. Down in the boats, sweltering and with hearts filled with fear, lay the 270 Pinkerton guards. The sun was beating down on the barges and the air within them must have been stifling, for an opening was not to be thought of, as it would only attract a storm of bullets from the angry men outside. The suffering of the wounded in the boats must have been awful, not to speak of the others, and as the sun grew hot the sound of an axe at work within the boat told the crowd that the Pinkerton guards were taking desperate chances to prevent suffocation. Soon a hole was cut through and a moment later it was made twice as large from the bullets from the shore. The axman was wounded and no further attempts were made to secure ventilation. Death in a stifling atmosphere was better, the Pinkertons thought, than from the guns of the mob.

As soon as day broke the strikers secured a small brass ten-pounder cannon and planted it within the steel-built embrasure so as to command the barges which were moored at the river bank. At the same time the force of 1000 men took up a position on the opposite side of the river and also planted a cannon which they protected with a breast work of railroad ties. The fire from both sides was kept up, the barges having been pierced. Shortly before 9 o'clock the cannons were turned on the boats and for several hours an awful bombardment was kept up. The stout oaken timbers forming the sides of the boat were splintered, but the heavy steel plates on the inside prevented the balls from penetrating the interior. Many of the strikers, however, were expert marksmen and they sent shot after shot into the port holes of the barge and inflicted terrible injury to the imprisoned men.

All sorts of plans were tried to fire the boats. A hand fire engine owned by the steel company was gotten out of its shed and connected with a big oil tank. The oil was pumped down into the river and burning waste was thrown after it. This did not do and the stores with overstocks of Fourth of July fireworks were drawn upon, rockets, Roman candles and the like were used, but without effect. The oil was of the lubricating kind and not as inflammable as other grades. But if the mill men had succeeded, an appalling fate must have been in store for the Pinkerton men. To save themselves from death in fire they would have had to face the rifles of the mob and the escape of any of them alive would almost have been beyond hope.

Seeing their efforts were of no avail the steel workers rested.

Hugh O'Donnell seized an American flag, mounted a pile of iron and soon had the attention of the 2000 maddened men, who were shouting for blood. He began to calmly discuss the situation and to caution the men to move slowly. His words were received with cheers, and finding he had the crowd with him he suggested that a truce be arranged until the arrival of the sheriff. He said a white flag should be carried to the bank, and he was going to explain his plan further when a howl arose from a thousand throats. "Show the white flag? Never," was the cry. "They shot at one flag this morning and if there is any white flag to be shown it must fly from the boats." "What will we do then?" asked O'Donnell. "We will hold them in the boats until the sheriff comes and we will have warrants sworn out for every man for murder. The sheriff will then have to take them in charge," said one man, and shouts of approval rent the air.

Seeing that this was the desire of the men, O'Donnell stepped down and went to work to keep them to that and prevent further conflict if possible. While the meeting was in progress in the mill another was being held by the beleagured ones in the boat. The result was shown by a white handkerchief being cautiously shoved out of an opening and cheers greeted it. "They surrender," "Victory," "We have them now," and like cries rang out. Then O'Donnell, accompanied by two or three of the advisory committee ran down the steep bank to receive the message of peace. The spokesman of the Pinkertons announced that they would surrender on condition that they be protected from the violence of the mob. After a short parley this was agreed to, though a multitude of enraged people were howling for the blood of the men who killed their comrades.

As soon as the committee had arranged the preliminaries a hundred or more from the shore climbed upon the boat. A United Press reporter went into the frail craft and there found one dead and eleven wounded Pinkerton men. Asked where they came from, one big fellow, who looked like a tough, said Boston and Chicago had furnished the most of them, but there were some from other places. Not more than a couple of Pittsburg men were in the gang, he said. His experience in the boat was the worst he ever had, though he had been in some warm places. Some of the men, he said, even cried for fear, but none of them expected to get away with whole skins. The steel workers did not let them wait long, but ordered them to hurry out. The first one to leave had his Winchester rifle with him. "Disarm them," cried the mob, and the rifles were then taken away from all, and became the property of the man who took the gun, some of the men saying it was the first time they had ever submitted to such a humiliating surrender. When an inspection of the boats was made it was found that at least seven of the Pinkertons had been killed and twenty or thirty wounded, many of them so badly that they will die. As they were brought from the boat they presented a terrible appearance. Many of them were besmeared with blood, while all of them showed signs of exhaustion from the long confinement in the close quarters between decks.

A TERRIBLE GAUNTLET.

The most shocking and dastardly deeds, however, were committed while the prisoners were being escorted through the streets by the escort appointed by the strikers. An angry mob lined the street. As the men passed, each in charge of two deputies, the mill men kicked them and threw some of them down. The unfortunate detectives begged for mercy. Some of them had pistol shot wounds in their head and three were seen that had their eyes shot out. Several were shot in the shoulders, arms and legs and could scarcely limp along. Blood was running in streams down their shirts and they fairly yelled with pain. Fully thirty injured men were taken to the town hall. One of them had his eyes punched out by an umbrella in the hands of a woman. Sand was thrown in their eyes and they were hit by clubs and other missiles. Many were knocked down with clubs, stamped upon and some were too weak to walk when they were started for the town hall. The mill men used the stocks of their rifles and struck the detectives over the head and shoulders inflicting serious and in some cases perhaps fatal wounds.

As the procession reached the Amalgamated association hall, the detectives had to remove their hats and salute the flag. When they removed their hats, men and women hit them with umbrellas and sticks and abused them in every way imaginable. There seemed to be a determination to kill the prisoners and it was with great difficulty that the demon-like crowd could be restrained. The men were finally locked in the opera house where they were kept for the night. Great crowds, however, gathered around the building and the wounded men were kept in a constant state of terror and it was long before their wounds could be dressed. They were generally grateful, however, that they were not killed. None expected to leave Homestead alive. They claim that they were miserably misused, and they came from different towns, were strangers to one another and had been told they were wanted as watchmen. In proof of this each watchman bore a badge with the inscription, "Watchman, Carnegie Steel Company."

They were huddled in the rink absolutely terror stricken, fearing a lynching from an immense crowd of people gathered outside. There seems to be little danger of this, however, as they are guarded by fifty of the locked-out men armed with Winchesters.

After the prisoners had been released from the barges the rioters had their revenge. They carried oil into the holds, poured it over the bedding and furniture and then set it on fire, first securing them so that they could not float down the river and cause damage at points below. When the flames broke through the decks, the cheers which rent the air were deafening and the noise could be heard miles away. The hills on either side of the river were literally covered with people who could witness from this high point all that was transpiring on the battlefield and be out of range of the deadly bullets. The day was one that will be remembered with horror by the people of the borough as well as the citizens of the entire county who for the second time will be called upon to pay enormous amounts of money entailed in the shape of riot loss.

A complete list of the killed and wounded was not obtainable at midnight. As far as could be ascertained eleven workmen and nine detectives were killed and eighteen workmen and twenty-one detectives injured in the battle. In addition to these at least one hundred detectives were seriously injured by the strikers while on their way to the rink.

THE PINKERTONS IN PITTSBURG.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 7.—Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning it was rumored about Homestead that the prisoners were to be taken to Pittsburg on a special train brought up by Sheriff McCleary. About 2:20 President Weihe of the Amalgamated association appeared on the stage of the opera house and ordered the hall cleared of all outsiders. Hugh O'Donnell of the advisory committee took charge and formed the men in ranks. He then informed the waiting crowds that the outrages of this afternoon were cowardly and that when the prisoners were marched to the station they must be protected. His remarks were received with cheers. A few minutes later the procession started for the depot. The wounded brought up the rear, several being carried in chairs, and no demonstration was made on the way to the station. The trip down to Pittsburg was made quietly, but at every station a large crowd was gathered and jeered and hooted. Through one of the men, Peter Gorman of New York, had a fit, requiring four men to hold him in his bed. Reaching Pittsburg, fifteen wounded men were taken from the train and removed to the West Penn hospital.

THE PITTSBURG SENTIMENT.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—J. H. Kline, one of the Pinkerton men who was shot during the conflict this morning, died at 2:30 to-day at the Homeopathic hospital. He was about 35 years old. His companions knew nothing about him and it is impossible to learn where his home is. He was shot in the head during the first battle this morning. The general sentiment of the people as expressed upon the street is that the blame for this morning's disturbance rests entirely with Mr. Frick. He called upon the county authorities, then took the liberty to bring in his own agents to enforce his wishes. The result was this morning's fatal riot. The opinion is freely expressed that Mr. Frick should be placed under arrest by the authorities for being the principal cause of the riot, at least held equally responsible with the rioters.

After the Battle.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 7.—Every train coming into Homestead is met at the depot by an immense good-natured crowd. The face of every person alighting from the trains is closely scanned, as the men are fearful lest the owners of the mill make an attempt to send men to Homestead in squads of three and four instead of in an organized body of two or three hundred. All the approaches to the mill are carefully guarded and no one is permitted to enter the enclosure, even representatives of the press being refused admission to-day.

No trouble of any kind has occurred since yesterday evening when the Pinkertons surrendered. The fact that Sheriff McCleary's call for volunteers has been responded to by only a few men became known about noon and the news was received with cheers by the strikers and their friends. Until the company makes another effort to gain possession of the works there will be no trouble.

Newspaper correspondents from all parts of the country have taken possession of the hotels. Each of the Pittsburg dailies, English and German, have from two to ten special men here. The New York World heads the list of outside papers with five correspondents and a special artist. The Herald, Sun, Mail and Express, Chicago Tribune, Chicago Herald, Philadelphia Press and Times, Cleveland Leader and Press and the Baltimore Sun and World have special men on the ground. The Postal and Western Union Telegraph companies have extra operators at work rendering excellent service.

Guards were today stationed at Homestead, City Farm and Munhall stations to watch for further squads of deputies. The question now is whether or not the mill men will make the same stand on the county deputies as they did on the Pinkertons. On this subject the men are silent, but it is evident that there is no cessation of the desire held by the men to prevent what they term "intruders" from entering the plant.

Another matter now under discussion is the probable stand to be taken by President Frick. There is not a man here who believes that the chairman of the great Carnegie interests will ever give his consent to engage the services of those who now are idle. There was at one time a probability that the men would be taken back, but it is now conceded positively certain that no man now will be given work. Should Frick and the other officials insist on refusing to take back their old employes it will be a hard blow to Homestead. The majority of the men have families and own the homes in which they live. Then again the immensity of the plant and peculiarity of the work is such that it would be difficult for 4000 steel workers to leave here and secure work elsewhere.

Governor Pattison is the best liked man in Homestead to-day. By his refusal to call out the militia the workmen are more than pleased. When the Pinkerton men left here at 12:30 a. m. the workmen afforded them a protection and the mill committees want the public to understand that the promise of protection to the men was fulfilled.

A Compromise Possible.

PITTSBURG, July 7.—The conference between the iron workers and the wage workers of the Amalgamated association met here to-day. The meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock, until 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. At the adjournment this evening, prospects for a settlement were more favorable than at any time since negotiations were opened. It was learned that certain parts of the scale of which the manufacturers had asked modifications were presented and a number of items were favorably considered by the Amalgamated association but were not finally approved at this meeting.

It is stated on reliable authority that the differences will very likely be compromised by a scaling down of the wages of heaters and rollers as a concession on the part of the workers and the payment of the $5.50 a ton for puddling, a concession on the part of the manufacturers. It has been claimed for years that rollers and heaters have been receiving wages too high in proportion to other iron workers, the maintenance of which has been at many times the bone of serious contention between the manufacturers and their employees.

Surprised Anarchists.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 7.—About 20 o'clock to-night the headquarters of the Homestead men were invaded by three men who mingled among a good sized crowd in the rooms and distributed an incendiary circular, evidently prepared by the anarchistic societies of Pittsburg or perhaps Chicago. The anarchists met with the greatest surprise of their lives. The strikers, so far from falling into the arms of the emissaries of destruction and dynamite, at once took them prisoners and prepared to hustle them out of town. They would probably have taken some sore bones along with them had not two of them succeeded in partially establishing that they were from Pittsburg and knew one or two men among the strikers. They were led away to the lockup to wait until a train came to take them away and a large crowd followed them.

Missing Pinkertons.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 7.—The Homestead workmen are puzzled as to the whereabouts of at least five Pinkerton men. It is considered a certainty that this number either met death instantly or were so badly injured that they died in a few hours and in all probability sought a grave in the waters of the Monongahela. It is certain that two deputies were drowned, but although a diligent search has been made along the river shore no trace of them can be found.

The Damage Done.

PITTSBURG, July 7.—The exact damage to property at Homestead has not been calculated. The two barges that were burned by the strikers belonged to James K. Park. The barges were considered worth from $2,000 to $3,000 each. Considerable money was spent in fitting them up. The barges were lined with sheet iron which was an exceedingly fortunate thing for the men that were confined in them. In the two barges with their contents, outside of the Winchester rifles and ammunition, were worth at least $8,000 and possibly more. The Winchesters were the property of the Pinkerton Detective agency and were shipped to Pittsburg from New York some days ago to the Union Supply company, one of H. C. Frick's country concerns. There were 300 men, each of which was supplied a uniform, which he was to adopt on entering the works. There were 300 rifles on, and the impression is that it was the intention to have that number of men on board.

Mr. Carnegie's Movements.

LONDON, July 7.—A correspondent of the United Press has been tracing Mr. Andrew Carnegie since yesterday with the object of getting his views about the struggle at Homestead. Mr. Carnegie was found at length this afternoon at Braemar in Aberdeenshire. He appeared to be in excellent health, but was evidently laboring under great agitation, so much so that Mrs. Carnegie, who was present, was endeavoring to sooth him and to draw his thoughts away from the tragic affair at Homestead. Mr. Carnegie positively declined making any statement whatever. He has within the last day or two sent and received numerous despatches by cable, and whatever may be said in America there is no doubt that Mr. Carnegie is kept fully informed of events on the Monongahela. The news of the sanguinary struggle at Homestead has aroused deep feeling in England and Scotland and has considerably abated the esteem among the working classes for Mr. Carnegie.

FUSION IN KANSAS.

The People's Party and Democrats Together Expect Victory.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 6.—The state Democratic convention for the nomination of electors, congressmen at large, and a full state ticket, met in the state house at 10 o'clock this morning. The convention was called to order by Chairman W. Jones of the state central committee who introduced the Hon. Tully Scott of Oberlin as temporary chairman who made a few remarks.

The chairman called for the nomination of ten electors. Hon. Judge Martin of Topeka took the floor and after a short talk introduced a resolution naming the ten electors nominated by the People's party at Wichita, Kan., in June, as the choice of the Democratic convention for their electors. The resolution was put to a vote and carried, 401 voting for and 35 against, and the first part of the fusion programme had been carried out.

Over the indorsement of the People's party state ticket the fight came. Everybody wanted to talk and everybody did, and for a while confusion reigned supreme. The talk on the indorsement of the state ticket commenced at 3 o'clock and was one continuous wrangle until 7:30 p. m. when the convention took a recess until 9 p. m.

Judge John Martin of Topeka in offering the resolution for the endorsement of the Peoples' party state ticket made a strong plea for fusion. He said it was nothing short of madness for the Democratic party to turn its back on victory when it was within its grasp. He predicted that with fusion the Peoples' party would carry the state by 40,000.

At 11:20 p. m. Judge Martin finished his address, and the house sent up a great cheering. Roll call was then ordered on the resolution to endorse the fusion ticket and resulted—227 for and 176 against. The motion was declared carried amid great cheering, and the full programme of the fusion element of the convention had been carried out. The action of the Democratic convention to-day without a question of a doubt takes this state out of the hands of the Republican party. At the election in 1890 the Republicans cast 115,025, the People's party 106,972, the Democrats 71,357, and the Prohibition party 1,230.

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CAMP NEWS.

Telegraphed Items of General Interest from Cripple Creek.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

FREMONT, July 7.—The Cripple Creek Placer company have received the machinery for their new stamp mills.

The excitement created yesterday by the discovery of a rich vein on the town lot owned by Judge Hays and Mr. Bentley continues unabated. Three shifts of men have been placed at work and six assays are stated to have ranged between $20 and $250 to the ton. The course of the vein continues southwesterly into the town site, which is deeded land, and the question whether owners of lots can hold all minerals found on them is likely to be raised, if, as is stated, the lead has been located 1500 feet through the Carr and Eaton placer adjoining.

The receipts of the Hayden toll road are said to average $50 a day.

The discharge of explosives on Monday and Tuesday appears to have brought down rain which has fallen very heavily for twelve hours without intermission, since 10 this morning and still continues.

Hon. A. T. Perrier has been appointed city attorney for the upper town.

A CONTEST.

A Prior Location Claimed on the Townsite Lode at Cripple Creek.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

FREMONT, Colo., July 7.—Midnight—Messrs. Donnelly and Tutt of this town contest the right of Judge Hayes to the big strike reported yesterday. Mr. Tutt claims that they uncovered the same lead on the placer, north of the town, but were driven from the premises on the 5th; that they then went on the deeded land, bought three lots directly east of the sight of the discovery and started digging to uncover the lead. Messrs. Hayes and Bentley then put men to work on their lot and uncovered the lead first, but Messrs. Donnelly and Tutt are confident that their prior location will hold good against this. It is claimed that no mineral was discovered by Messrs. Donnelly and Tutt. As the matter stands the owners are Geo. W. Carr, W. T. Eaton, Judge Hayes and Geo. L. Bentley, each holding a fourth interest. Sixty thousand dollars is stated to have been refused for the claim which has attracted a curious crowd since daylight.

Republican National Executive Committee

NEW YORK, July 9.—W. J. Campbell, chairman and T. H. Carter, secretary of the Republican national committee gave out to-night the names of the national executive committee in whose charge the fortunes of the Republican party have been placed during the present campaign. They are as follows: J. S. Clarkson, Iowa; Garret A. Hobart, New Jersey; Samuel Fessenden, Connecticut; Henry C. Payne, Wisconsin; Richard C. Kerins, Missouri; William O. Bradley, Kentucky; William A. Sutherland, New York; Jos. Manley, Maine, and John Tanner, Illinois.

A conference of the members present in the city consisting of Messrs. Clarkson, Fessenden, Campbell and Carter was held during the forenoon at the Imperial hotel. The present officers of the committee ex-officio are: Chairman, W. J. Campbell of Illinois; secretary, T. H. Carter of Montana; vice chairman, W. H. DeYoung of California; treasurer, Cornelius N. Bliss of New York. The committee will hold their first meeting, at which a chairman in place of Mr. Campbell will be chosen, about one week from Saturday, due notice of which will be sent out.

World's Fair Board of Control.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The board of control of the World's Fair assembled in Washington to-day and will remain several days. Their purpose is to discuss the World's Fair appropriation bill, now a part of the sundry civil bill, and to aid, so far as they can, in facilitating the passage of the measure. Incidentally other matters of interest and importance in connection with the fair will be considered. There are present President Palmer of Michigan, Secretary Dickinson of Texas, Messrs. St. Clair of West Virginia, Martindale of Illinois, Weaver of Connecticut, Lannen of Utah, alternate for De Young of California; Saunders of Mississippi, alternate for Lindsay of Kentucky; Grover of Virginia, alternate for Massey of Delaware. Mr. Gordon W. Allen, commissioner from New York is also present and in attendance upon the meetings of the board, although not a member. This afternoon the members of the board visited the capitol and were in conference with the committee of the house and senate and others interested in the passage of the appropriation bill.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

As the Most Rev. Hugh Conway, bishop of Killala, was driving in the direction of Crossmolina, Ireland, a woman rushed out of a cottage by the roadside and threw a pail of slops into his face.

Speaker Crisp has received a telegram from Cordele, Ga., announcing his renomination for congress by acclamation.

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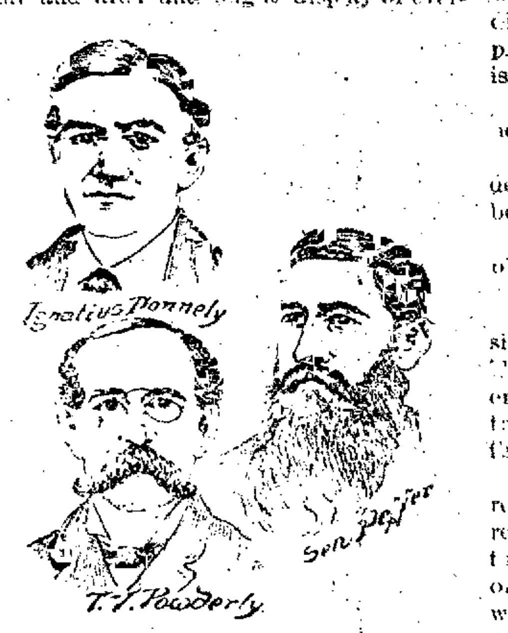
WEAVER.

The Old Greenback Candidate Renominated at Omaha.

FIELDS OF WEST VIRGINIA,

Is the Candidate for Second Place—Gresham Positively Refused at the Last Minute—A Long Winded Platform.

OMAHA, Neb., June 2.—The extensive preparations made by the Democrats at the wigwam in Chicago and by the Republicans at Minneapolis are conspicuous by their absence from the Coliseum at Omaha, the gathering place of the representatives of the industrial reform party. Nevertheless the building presented a gay and sprightly appearance as the delegates began to assemble, as the hour of meeting approaches. An exuberance of enthusiasm was added to the sprightliness which could not be exceeded if the hall could contain one hundred thousand instead of one-tenth of that number. The hall has been arranged in tier with a number of outlets which prevented anything approaching confusion. Flags and bannerettes floated from every pillar and arch and slight display of ever-



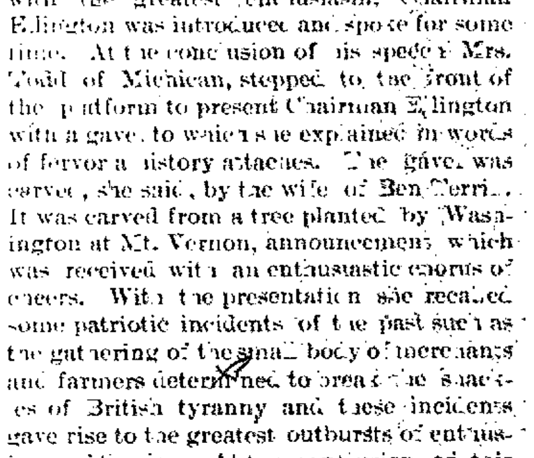
Ignatius Donnely. Sen. Peffer. T. V. Powderly.

greens and something in the nature of triumphal arches, not the less inviting because of their scareeness, added a breath of freshness while the numerous devices emblematic of the party's principles were not less welcome to the delegates from the artistic character of design than from the sentiment of unity they expressed. The day helped not a little to add spirit to the gathering. The sun shone in through numerous windows with which the Coliseum is provided, adding its influence to the inspiring scene.

There was a hush as Chairman Taubeneck of the national committee stepped to the front and when he announced that the first national convention of the People's party was convened in regular session, there was a burst of applause.

Prayer was offered by Rev. F. Diffenbacker, chaplain of the last Nebraska legislature, and a well known alliance man.

"The next thing in order," said Chairman Taubeneck, "will be an address of welcome by Hon. George P. Bemis, mayor of the city of Omaha. Hon Ben Terrell, of Texas, on behalf of the convention responded to the address of welcome of Mayor Bemis. At the conclusion of the remarks of Benjamin Terrill of Texas, which were received with the greatest enthusiasm, Chairman Ellington was introduced and spoke for some time. At the conclusion of his speech Mrs. Todd of Michigan, stepped to the front of the platform to present Chairman Ellington with a gavel, to which she explained in words of fervor a history attaches. The gavel was carved, she said, by the wife of Ben Terrill. It was carved from a tree planted by Washington at Mt. Vernon, announcement which was received with an enthusiastic chorus of cheers. With the presentation she recalled some patriotic incidents of the past such as the gathering of the small body of merchants and farmers determined to break the shackles of British tyranny and these incidents gave rise to the greatest outbursts of enthusiasm of the day. At the conclusion of this incident the chairman ordered the roll of states called and various states to report their members of the committee on credentials. When rapping for order he had occasion to make use of the gavel just presented him. With the first rap it fell to pieces, the mallet flying off, the handle rolled down to the foot of the stage. There was a



Chairman Taubeneck. Frank McGrath of Kansas.

little burst of laughter, but the convention was too reverent to indulge in general merriment.

After the announcement of its membership the committee on credentials was requested to meet immediately after adjournment in order that its report might be facilitated. A brief discussion took place as to the time of adjournment, but it was decided to announce some of the committees before taking recess. During the call for members of these committees a delegate paraded the hall with a banner bearing the following inscription:

"Volunteer State of Tennessee; the Blue and Gray. People's Party, 80,000 Votes for the Ticket."

The appearance of the banner provoked loud cheers. The convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

OMAHA, July 4.—Chairman Ellington was prompt in calling the convention to order this morning, although scarcely 100 delegates were present at eight o'clock. Rev. William McCreedy, of South Dakota, made the opening prayer.

From the committee on credentials came the report that the 1300 delegates had filed their credentials and that there were no contests. The report of the committee on permanent organization was adopted with a yell, making Mr. Loucks, of South Dakota, chairman, and Mr. Hayes, of New Jersey, permanent secretary. Chairman Loucks made a very brief address, none of the committees being ready to report, General Armstrong was given the floor.

A few remarks were made by Mrs. Emory, of Michigan, and N. V. Rois, of Oregon, presented a gavel on behalf of that state. The committee on rules were in favor limiting nominating speeches to five minutes and if a nomination was not made on the first ballot, to strike out all but the two leading candidates. Both propositions were defeated.

At 12 o'clock a recess was taken until 2 o'clock to wait for the platform. At the afternoon session the platform committee asked for more time but a resolution was put forth calling for the preamble. A motion was made and seconded to adopt the St. Louis platform and proceed to the nomination of candidates, but it was defeated. This was thought to be an effort of the Weaver men to force a vote as against the Greshamites. Further debate was stopped by the entrance of the platform committee.

The platform was adopted by acclamation. The scene that followed the adoption of the platform was without question, especially in view of its spontaniety, the most remarkable demonstration ever witnessed in a political convention in this country. Its duration was within a few seconds of thirty minutes. The most dramatic event, however, was when Mr. Taubeneck announced: "I have just received a telegram from Dr. Houser of Louisville that I wish you to hear. That you may understand the authority that attaches to it I will say that Dr. Houser is the present candidate for lieutenant governor on the People's party ticket in that state. The telegram is as follows:

"I have just seen Gresham. Unanimous he will accept."

For fifteen minutes more the scene was indescribable and the convention was utterly beyond the control of the chair.

The convention then adjourned until 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

It was half past eight when the third session of the convention was called to order. To the plank regarding a free coinage a southern delegate in the rear of the hall moved that it be returned by a large majority, and the reading was resumed.

Hearty applause was given the resolutions regarding the standing armies. When the reading was finished Chairman Loucks put the motion on the report, although a number of delegates demanded to be heard. Quiet was secured by Hugh Cavanagh, of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, who reported this resolution in behalf of the committee.

"Resolved, that this convention sympathizes with the Knights of Labor in their righteous contest with the tyrannical combine of clothing manufacturers of Rochester, and declares it to be the duty of all who hate tyranny and oppression to refuse to purchase the goods made by the said manufacturers or refuse to patronize any merchant who sells such goods."

Several delegates objected, while Ignatius Donnell came to the rescue.

It was 9:40 when the regular order of business, that of calling the roll of states for the nomination of candidates for the presidency, was reached. When Alabama was called, C. C. Manning of that state, in a speech that was very imperfectly understood owing to his distance from the platform, named Geo. B. Weaver of Iowa.

Colorado then yielded her privilege to Col. S. F. Norton of Illinois. He said that his candidate had already won his spurs, he loomed up like a giant. He belonged to no faction. Everybody could vote for him, no one could say an unkind word about him. Let the old guard hold the fort and let the new guard carry the banner. He was a man so great that no bigness of an ancestor could hide him from view; whose brains were not measured by the size of his waist. [Great laughter and applause.] In a twenty minute speech, repeatedly interrupted by cries of "time," he nominated in behalf of a portion of the Illinois delegation Senator Kyle of Dakota.

At 10:40 only eleven states had been called and fourteen speeches had been made. T. H. Maugherman of Indiana seconded Weaver and T. E. Vincent of the same state supported Kyle, while another delegate from the outside proved that half his associates would vote for Vanwick. In behalf of the grand women in the nation who had defended their homes and children of the toilers of the nation, Mrs. Lease of Kansas supported Weaver.

At 11:10 a motion to cut down the speeches to five minutes was carried after considerable objection.

When Michigan was called F. S. Partridge supported Weaver. E. W. Fish of Minnesota deplored the fact that Donnelly would not allow his name to be presented.

Kyle's nomination was seconded by a delegate from Ohio.

Midnight was reached while Martin of Texas was talking for Weaver and so the flow of oratory continued.

At midnight Professor Vincent of Indianapolis announced that Indiana would go solid for Weaver. Mississippi followed suit.

Georgia withdrew Paige and moved that Weaver's nomination be made by acclamation, but a number of the delegates were loud in their protests of disapproval and the roll call went on. Virginia endorsed Weaver, South Dakota changed from Kyle to Weaver. Wisconsin was reached at 12:15 and Robert Schilling seconded Kyle, saying that Weaver's former greenback affiliations would severely injure the movement. At 12:2 Oklahoma last on the list, was reached.

The nomination of Weaver was made unanimous at 12:55 a. m. and the delegates arose to their feet and gave three cheers.

A Texas delegate moved an adjournment until 8:30, but the chairman ordered the call of the nomination of vice president. The weary round of five-minute speeches was resumed, with Alabama delegates naming Ben Terrell of Texas.

Mr. Fields of West Virginia was nominated on the first ballot for vice president and the convention adjourned sine die at 3:25 a. m.

THE PLATFORM.

A Long Preamble, a Few Planks and a Lengthy Postscript.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of nation and filled with the spirit of the grand generation who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of "the plain people," with which class it originated. We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the national constitution: "To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity."

We declare that this government, while built up on the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; cannot be pinned together by bayonets, that the civil war is over and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and that we must be in fact as we are in name, a united brotherhood of free men.

Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world; our annual productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must in a few months be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange, the results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings and the impoverishment of the working class. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the powers of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded as in the case of the postal service, as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify, to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every position which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions, important as they are, as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution and upon which not only our individual prosperity but the very existence of free institutions depend, and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered; believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is remedied, and equal rights and equal privileges securely established for all the men and women of the country. We declare, therefore,

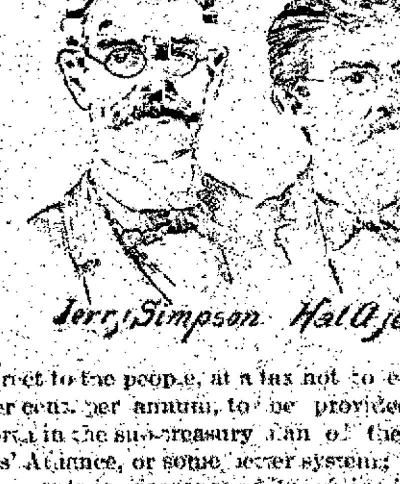
1. That the union of the labor forces of the United States, this day consummated, shall be permanent and perpetual; may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

2. Wealth belongs to him who creates it and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. "If any will not work neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

3. We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing any or all railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such government employes.

PLATFORM.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound, and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution,



Jerry Simpson. Hal Otjen.

direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvement.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1. We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax.

We believe that the moneys of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people and hence we demand that all national and state revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange. Transportation being a means of exchange, and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interests of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the post offices being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

The land including all the national sources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

After submitting the foregoing the committee on resolutions held another meeting and unanimously agreed to report the following to the convention at the night session:

Whereas, Other questions have been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following, not as a part of the platform of the People's party, but as resolutions expressive of the sentiment of this convention.

1. Resolved, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without federal intervention through the adoption by states of the unperverted Australian or secret ballot system.

2. Resolved, That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now resting upon the domestic industries of this country.

3. Resolved, That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

4. Resolved, That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world, and crowds out our wage earners; and we denounce the present ineffective laws on contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.

5. That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workingmen to shorten hours of labor, and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on government work, and ask that a penalty clause be added to the said law.

6. Resolved, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition, and we condemn the recent invasion of the territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of plutocracy, assisted by federal officials.

7. Resolved, We commend to the consideration of the people and the reform press the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum.

8. Resolved, That we favor a legislative provision limiting the office of president and vice president to one term, and providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

9. Resolved, That we oppose any subsidy by national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

CAMP NOTES.

Latest Telegraphic News From Cripple Creek.

CRIPPLE CREEK, July 2.—The Washington is getting out about five tons of ore a day. The last car load ran $65 to the ton. Most of it is treated at the Beaver Park stamp mill. A quarter interest in the Copper lode on Bayonne changed hands to-day. The purchaser is understood to be largely interested in other mining camps in this state. Count Pourtales of Colorado Springs, Baron Montefeire of Germany, and two members of the board of county commissioners are at the Carendon.

A big celebration is to take place at Cripple Creek on the Fourth, on the placer west of town.

A $2 nugget was washed out yesterday on the grounds of the Pike's Peak placer. Operations will shortly be commenced on the Sylvan Spring placer. A new patent process of extraction will be adopted.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Items of Current Interest From European Capitals.

LONDON, July 3.—The week is at hand to which Tory and Liberal statesmen have looked forward for years and with all the hurrahing on one side and the other it would be rash to say that the leaders of either party are at all certain as to the result. To-day's uncontested elections are, however, the best evidences that the campaign has been thoroughly, and it may be said, scientifically organized. Both parties resolved to waste no money in constituencies that gave no reasonable promise of return in the elections and that resolution accounts for the fact that seats contested by the Liberals in 1886, have been allowed to go to the other side today, without a contest, and vice versa. In the struggle of 1886 the parties were feeling their way. Nobody knew how many Liberals had been alienated on the home rule issue, and many of the candidates were put forward by the Liberal party merely as feelers of the constituencies. The results of that contest told how the land lay after the earthquake, and they serve as a guide to-day as to constituencies on which it would be hopeless for one or the other party to put up candidates. Wherever the Liberals met defeat only by a narrow margin in 1886, they have soundly concluded that they have more than a chance now of recapturing the seat, and in some constituencies where they met with signal reverses in the last campaign circumstances have arisen to give good ground for expecting a Liberal victory now. But no money has been wasted in the nomination of candidates on the will-o-the-wisp speculation. The list of candidates returned today includes some illustrious names, a fact which accounts for the nominees being returned without a contest. To Americans an uninterested representation of one community by one man for over fifty years may well, perhaps, excite surprise. The man is the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, who has represented Wolverhampton in parliament for over half a century. But the venerable Mr. Villiers is not the oldest member in the house of commons in point of service, although the oldest in years. Mr. Gladstone, although seven years younger than Mr. Villiers, was first elected to parliament sixty years ago next December and Mr. Christopher R. M. Talbot of Glamorgan has represented that shire for fifty-five years, having had a contest only three times during that period. Mr. Talbot is lord lieutenant of his county, and enjoys the distinction of having refused a peerage. He is 89 years of age.

The condition of affairs in Ireland is most painful to the friends of home rule. The Catholic clergy are turning out in full force to sustain the federation cause, and for the first time in the history of Ireland Catholics are attacking their priests. There are significant signs of loss of respect for the cloth, now that the cloth has been dragged in politics, and the Parnellite who wields the shillelah seems to make no distinction between priest and layman in distributing his blows. The followers or a portion of them, in both factions, seem to be animated by the most vindictive spirit, and the Tories of Ulster are looking on with glee at the spectacle presented before the people of Great Britain. The Tories avow their determination to carry several Ulster seats, now held by Nationalists, and there is reason to apprehend, owing to the division in the Nationalist ranks their hopes are not without foundation.

The Irish-American peace commissioners arrived to-day on board the City of Chicago. Their reception in Ireland was not as hospitable as it might have been. They were among the passengers who went about in the east and the rain seeking for a place of shelter near Kinsale head.

The final assistance from friends of the Federation in America came very conveniently for the Nationalist cause and will invigorate the party in the struggle of next week, but it is considered too late now for money to have any decisive effect in the Irish elections.

The contest will open in earnest both in Great Britain and Ireland on Monday. Tuesday will probably tell the fate of home rule as far as the next parliament is concerned, and before the close of the week the world will know whether Salisbury or Gladstone is to govern the British empire. The Tories have raised a tremendous election fund, no less, it is reported, than £300,000. This money is largely contributed by men who are not in politics, like the Duke of Westminster, Baron Hirsch, Col. North and others who are either afraid that their investments will be affected unfortunately by Liberal success or who hope for favors from a Tory government. Baron Hirsch has his eye on a British peerage, and means to get it if a lavish use of money will enable him to obtain it. The Liberals have not a large election fund, and they will therefore be hampered to some extent in those legitimate expenditures permitted by law, expenditures comparatively small in each instance, but enormous in the aggregate of a general election.

FREE COINAGE.

Senator Stewart's Silver Bill Passes the Senate

FOR THE AMERICAN PRODUCT,

But Foreign Coins Can be Re-Minted—The Silver Bought Under the Sherman Law to be Coined—A Close Vote.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The silver bill was rushed through the senate to-day under circumstances quite as extraordinary as any which have attended the fate of this measure in its very checkered career in the Fifty-second congress. As Mr. Higgins of Delaware reminded the senate yesterday it first came before that body as a dead measure, the junior senator from Colorado (Mr. Wolcott) singing its obsequies and enquiring, "Who killed Cock Robin?" It was afterwards unexpectedly resuscitated on the spur of the moment by Mr. Stewart of Nevada accepting the suggestion of Mr. Morgan of Alabama and moving "consideration for any free coinage bill" at the close of Mr. Morgan's long speeches on a series of declaratory proceedings intended to "shell the woods" and elicit expressions of opinion on the silver question from prominent presidential candidates. Unanimous consent to take a vote on it was given day before yesterday by a "fluke," very few of the senators, as it now appears, knowing what they were doing. It was called up and put to a final vote to-day, after the senate had twice informally given its tacit assent to propositions to postpone the vote for a week.

The galleries were fairly filled, but not crowded, during the debate and were once or twice rather demonstrative. This was especially noticeable when Mr. Morgan said he had tried to find a father for the alleged desire to speak on the question, and had asked Senator Hill if he wished to do so, and was answered in the negative. There was a general laugh at this, in which the New York senator good humoredly joined, but the president pro tem (Mr. Manderson) admonished the galleries that it must not be repeated. The sofas in the rear of the senatorial desks were filled with members of the house and other privileged listeners during most of the debate. Mr. Pierce of Tennessee, "Silver Dollar" Bland's most active lieutenant, and Congressmen Bartine of Nevada and Townsend of Colorado held long conferences with the senators from Colorado, Teller and Wolcott. Representatives Tracy and Payne of New York, Williams, Andrew and O'Neil of Massachusetts, and anti-silver men talked earnestly with the anti-silver senators on the Democratic side. Senators Sherman and Vilas were absent but paired against the bill. Senator Hill voted for free coinage; Senators Brice, Gorman, Carlisle, Gray, McPherson, Palmer and White against it. Twelve Republican senators voted for the bill and had Vice-president Morton been present in the chair, his vote would have sent the bill over to the first Monday in December.

The silver bill came before the senate at 2 o'clock as unfinished business. The chair announced that under a strict construction of the rules a motion to re-commit was in order; that he could not enforce an agreement of the senate. Mr. Morgan appealed from the decision, stating that a vote to recommit was a vote against the bill, as there could be no other motive than hostility to the measure. The appeal was subsequently withdrawn.

The president pro tem announced that the question was upon the motion of the senator from Oregon (Mr. Dolph) that the bill and amendments be re-committed to the committee on finance.

Mr. Hill of New York—Is debate in order on that postponement?

The President Pro. Tem.—Under the rules of senate debate is in order.

Mr. Vest asked unanimous consent that the senator from New York be allowed to proceed.

Consent being given Mr. Hill, who was listened to in silent attention, said: "I desire to speak a single word in regard to this particular motion—the motion to recommit which I understand is the pending question. It involves purely a question of parliamentary law. But it does seem to me strange if the senate recognizes the right to make an agreement of this character, that it has no right to enforce it. I rise to simply say that I shall vote against the motion to recommit, not on parliamentary grounds, but because I believe that the motion to recommit is in violation of the unanimous consent given to take a vote on the bill, and amendments at 2 o'clock.

The roll was called on the motion to recommit and it was lost.

Mr. Vest moved that the consideration of the pending bill and amendments be postponed until the first Monday of December next.

Mr. Stewart protested that this motion was in violation of the agreement.

The president pro tem.—Under the rules of the senate it is in order.

Mr. Stewart—Under the rules of the senate, but not under the agreement. I ask the chair to rule upon the agreement.

The president pro tem—The chair is powerless to enforce the agreement.

A motion to table Mr. Vest's motion was carried. Mr. Stewart's amended bill then came up for action.

Mr. Vest moved to strike out of Mr. Stewart's amended bill the proviso that foreign silver coins and bullion formed by melting down such coins should be excluded from the provisions of the act.

Mr. Stewart accepted the amendment and it was adopted without a division.

Dilatory motions of various kinds were for a time resorted to.

The bill was reported from the committee of the whole to the senate with the following amendment attached to it, on motion of Mr. Morgan, that the secretary of the treasury shall proceed to have coined all the silver bullion in the treasury purchased with silver coin certificates.

Mr. Morgan explained that as the bill repealed the act for 1890 there would be no provision for coinage of silver dollars unless this amendment were adopted.

The bill was ordered to a third reading and passed, 29 to 25.

The final vote on the adoption of the bill was in detail as follows:

Yeas—Democrats—Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Butler, Cockrell, Faulkner, George, Harris, Hill, Kenna, Kyle (F. A.), Mills, Morgan, Ransom, Turpie, Vest—total 17. Republicans—Allen, Cameron, Dubois, Jones (Nevada), Mitchell, Peffer (F. A.), Sanders, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Wolcott—total 12. Total yeas 29.

Nays—Democrats—Brice, Carlisle, Gorman, Gray, McPherson, Palmer, White—total 7. Republicans—Allison, Carey, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Felton, Gallinger, Hale, Hawley, Manderson, Perkins, Proctor, Sawyer, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn—total 18. Total nays 25.

At 5 p. m. the senate went into executive session and shortly afterwards adjourned until Tuesday next.

FOR THE DEFENDANT.

The Jury in the Cochran-Giddings Libel Suit Finds for the Defendant.

"We, the jury, find the issues joined herein for the defendant."

This sentence is the result of two days work securing an unprejudiced jury, a day and a half of examination of witnesses, and a day spent in arguments, in the most important civil suit ever tried in this county, the case of John Cochran against E. W. Giddings for $25,000 damages for libel.

The jury was out from about half past five o'clock until about eight, though they were ready to report at seven. It is said that the proceedings in the jury room were very harmonious, the greater differences being on questions of minor importance in the case. One of the jurymen said last night after the verdict was rendered, "We all thought that Giddings did just what any good citizen ought to have done. As to whether Cochran took the money or not, some thought he did, and some thought he didn't, but on the other point we were all agreed."

The proceedings yesterday began with the instructions of Judge Campbell to the jury. He practically said that unless they believed the statements by Giddings to have been founded, they should find for the plaintiff. The instructions went pretty fully into the law of slander, covering all points which might be raised.

Mr. J. K. Goudy opened the argument for Mr. Cochran. He dwelt strongly on the evidence showing malice on Mr. Giddings' part and arraigned the defendant very sharply. He referred to the impeachment of witness Clark and desired the jury to pay no attention to his evidence at all. His speech occupied the entire forenoon and was an able effort.

Mr. J. K. Vanatta began in the afternoon for the defendant. He spoke to show that Cochran had neglected his duty in waiting for complaints before prosecuting the gamblers. He was followed by Judge Harrison who spoke briefly but with his usual force and directness. He referred to the facts that the leading witnesses for the defense were all sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, and called the suit an effort of a political ring to whip Mr. Giddings into line.

Mr. F. R. Crowell then briefly reviewed the case for the plaintiff and the jury retired.

MR. EATON INTERVIEWED.

He Will Accept a Renomination If It Is Offered.

As the time is approaching rapidly for the autumnal conventions at which the various political parties of Colorado nominate their respective tickets for state officers, public interest is centered in the probable selections to be made.

The probability of the renomination of Hon. Edwin J. Eaton of El Paso county for the office of secretary of state is one that has inspired favorable comment throughout the state. His popularity is not confined solely to the ranks of the Republican party, but to the people of Colorado irrespective of political creed, who believe that "one good term deserves another." It having been rumored that Mr. Eaton had no desire become a candidate for renomination to the office which he has so acceptably filled since January, 1891, and with a view to ascertain positively his intentions for the near future a GAZETTE reporter called upon him yesterday and was accorded the following interview which is self explanatory:

"Mr. Eaton are you a candidate for renomination as secretary of state?" asked the GAZETTE representative.

"I have only thought of the matter recently," replied Mr. Eaton. "A number of my friends have asked me the same question and have urged me to enter the field for the nomination. My position is simply this—I have performed the duties of secretary of state since January, 1891, to the best of my ability. I am pleased if my administration has given satisfaction to the people of this state, for if so, I feel that my efforts have been rewarded. I shall not make any special effort to be re-nominated, but if it is the wish of the Republican party of Colorado for me to accept another call to the official duties of secretary of state, I will accede to their wishes.

"There certainly are no financial inducements in the office of secretary of state, and I consented to enter the field for the nomination of 1890 only at the urgent solicitation of my friends. I am not seeking another term, but feel that it is time that I was making a response to the numerous inquiries recently made, asking whether, or not, I would allow my name to be used in the September convention."

"There has been some talk of you for governor," said THE GAZETTE reporter.

"It is wholly unauthorized" said Mr. Eaton emphatically. "I have no aspirations whatever to be governor. I appreciate the compliment bestowed in mentioning my name in connection with the office of governor but I request that it be discontinued."

"Then the substance of it is, that you would accept the nomination for secretary of state if it was tendered you by the Republican party and was the wish of the people?" was asked.

"That is it precisely" concluded Mr. Eaton. "Bear in mind that I shall not exert myself to be renominated. It rests entirely with my friends."

On Sunday evening Rev. Richard Montague, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church, preached a patriotic sermon to the G. A. R. post and the Sons of Veterans. There was a large attendance, the G. A. R. post and John A. Logan camp, S. of V., attending in a body. Mr. Montague preached from the text, "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is Liberty," applying it to our national life and showing what true Americanism is. A chorus under the direction of Professor Bach sang national patriotic airs.

SHE SCREAMED.

Colorado Springs Has a Rousing Fourth of July.

DORCHESTER PARK OPENED.

Colorado Springs Properly Observes the Nation's Birthday and Formally Opens a New Park—Hon. H. H. Eddy the Orator of the Day.

The eagle screamed in Colorado Springs yesterday. Almost for the first time in the history of the city, Colorado Springs yesterday indulged in a good old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration. It is said that in the early history of the place there were occasional attempts at celebrating the day, but not much is remembered of them. In 1887 the fire department had hose races, but up to yesterday there has never in late years been much attempt at celebrating. The reasons for this are not that our people are lacking in patriotism. With most cities there are large agricultural districts to draw from, crowds come to town to spend their money and have little else to do but participate in the exercises. Here it is different, as the business men have no inducement outside of patriotism to put up the money, and crowds drawn from the outside always strike for the mountains. Our own people also usually prefer a holiday in the mountains to one in town. Yesterday was an exception, however. Sunday evening was as quiet and decorous as one would wish to see until after midnight, when of a sudden it seemed as if the whole town had turned loose to usher in the glorious day. On every hand was heard the loud explosions of the cannon crackers, while one party tried itself by exploding sticks of giant powder in the parks. The din continued until daylight when the youngsters got up to add their mite in the way of crackers.

At an early hour crowds began to gather on the streets, and these were still further augmented when trains from Denver and Pueblo arrived. All day long and until a late hour at night the streets were full of people, and the demand on the street cars was almost larger than could be met.

Besides the entertainments in this city there were concerts at the Casino, dancing at Cheyenne canon and numerous other attractions. Nearly all the resorts were well patronized during the day.

DORCHESTER PARK EXERCISES.

The parade, which was to commence the regular exercises of the day, began to be formed on South Tejon street at the Alamo park at about 8:30 and was ready to march at 9. Meanwhile young America was busy making as much noise as was possible with the red coated explosives.

The parade was headed by a platoon of police, under command of Captain Gathright, who, with their handsome bouquets of flowers presented a fine appearance. Then came the Centennial State band, which dispensed patriotic airs as they marched. Troop A came next with a turnout of thirty men, and formed an imposing part of the line. Next came the carriage in which rode Mayor Sprague, Hon. H. H. Eddy and Rev. H. E. Warner. After them were a long line of school boys, with canes and firecrackers, who did their part to make the proceedings as lively as possible. After the boys came a number of carriages containing citizens and visitors bound for the park. The line of march was as follows: South on Tejon to Vermijo, east on Vermijo to Nevada avenue, south on Nevada avenue to Dorchester park.

Arrived at the park, the parade was dismissed and the people dispersed throughout the grove while the band mounted a stand which had been erected for them, and sent forth enlivening strains of music. The park has been nicely levelled off and several of the old buildings removed and several hydrants have been placed within its limits. Near the center of the park a large bed of flowers has been set out, the gift of Mr. William Clark, the florist. The grove is near the center of the park, and here it was that the principal exercises of the day took place. The speaker's platform had been erected under a group of large trees and all around were benches and chairs which were quickly filled by the large crowd, which every newly arrived car augmented. The Rapid Transit company ran special electric trains to the grounds and each train was loaded. It is estimated that by the time the exercises commenced there were 2000 people in the park. On the speakers' platform were Mayor Sprague, Hon. H. H. Eddy, the speaker of the day; the Rev. J. B. Gregg, Rev. [illegible] Taylor, Rev. H. E. Warner and Mr. H. A. Risley.

Mayor Sprague called the assemblage to order at 10:45 and stated that the park was not finished as it was hoped that it might have been, but still it was a great improvement on its former condition. There was yet $1,500 due on the grounds, he said and hoped that a considerable amount of money might be raised there and then. He had had made a number of badges of ribbons of the national colors and he hoped that everyone present would subscribe a dollar towards the indebtedness on the land, and receive a badge and free lemonade. A great many of the badges were sold.

The mayor then introduced the Rev. Dr. Gregg of this city who made an eloquent prayer in opening the exercises of the programme.

The band next played a selection, after which Rev. E. L. Day read in a clear voice the Declaration of Independence. Mayor Sprague then said he did not wish to beg any more subscriptions to the park fund, and he offered to pay $1,000 from his personal resources and see that the park property was properly secured to the city, if the citizens would subscribe the remaining $500 within ten days. Hon. H. H. Eddy was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

I give you a century-honored toast: "The Day We Celebrate."

To the thoughtful there should be more than celebration: There should be commemoration. This day, sixty-five millions of people commemorate the sublime courage of three millions. This day, 117 years ago, marked the beginning of an epoch. Upon that day, action was had that in its far-reaching influence has been second only to the birth of a Savior.

"The Day We Celebrate." In all the calendar of the world's holidays; of its memorial days; of its red-letter days, there is none so unlike every other, none so full of character, as this one. Upon this day, a heterogeneous and uncrystalized people, few in numbers and borne down with poverty, broke asunder the ill-wrought and neglected bonds that tied them to a mother country.

I am one of those sufficiently old-fashioned to believe that upon this day, we can with both pleasure and profit, glancing over the pages of our history, review those achievements which strengthen our love of country and cause our hearts to swell with pride at the thought that we are individually and collectively the uncrowned sovereigns of this republic. I can even recognize much beauty and power in the spread-eagleism of days that are gone by. I do not believe that much good can come out of that sentiment which inspires one with pessimistic ideas. Of the two I would much prefer that homely optimism of forty years ago, when every American was sensitive of and almost resented criticism from abroad, to that pessimism too prevalent to-day, which seems to welcome criticism even to the point of ridicule; affects to believe nothing good in our institutions, in our customs, habits or manners: predicts the decay of our form of government, and with a sickening servility, apes the manners, customs and habits of the foreigner.

There was much to admire in the Fourth of July orator of long ago. He was always patriotic if not a grammarian; always earnest if not altogether honest; and even his exaggerations were so mellowed by his lively imagination, so much the children of his enthusiasm, that his audience could not help going with him; and when his hammering and sawing of the air was done, he left them with a warmer feeling and a greater love of country enclosing their hearts and pulsating through their veins than when he began.

No little of the valor shown upon land and sea by American youth and manhood has been tutored and inspired by this same long-time-ago orator.

I have said that this day was unlike any other in the world's holidays; unlike any other day; because it commemorates the fact that in all the world and in all recorded time no other government founded upon the will of the people has ever sprung into existence as did this one of ours.

This happened: Not driven on by the impetuosity of their nature, for they were not impetuous, a conservative people, after years of earnest, but unsuccessful efforts at conciliation, deliberately counting the cost, possessed of but little else than the justness of their cause and their faith in an all-wise God, threw down the gauntlet, with fraternal war as the gage to the most powerful nation on earth.

After many abortive attempts in the past looking to a free and popular government, it was left to an Anglo-Saxon people, a people of hard heads, valiant hearts and strong arms, driven from the land of their birth and love by the unrelenting force of religious persecution, to frame and put in motion, a scheme of government, where man without class, without caste, was recognized as the equal of man, by a right that was all his own, inherent and inalienable, except by his own wrong doing. This form of government, thus given to us, will, with more or less of modification, we cannot but believe, come to be recognized by all the world as the only true form. The action of the English colonists, focused in the Declaration of Independence, and established by the war of the Revolution, was a logical deduction from events, and was just as inevitable when the compact was signed in the cabin of the May Flower, as it was 156 years later, when the supreme moment had arrived.

Looking back through the intervening years, what a scene in its simplicity was enacted in the cabin of the May Flower. Certain great events, isolated, scattered all the way down the corridors of time, indelibly graven upon the tablets of history, and not deemed especially remarkable at their happening, stand out in after years like some "bright particular star." Of such, illuminating the past, brightening the future, and often changing the course of human rise, was the birth of Socrates, and the development of later Grecian philosophy; the rise of Rome, its fall, and the dismemberment of a vast empire; the birth of the beautiful child in the manger at Bethlehem; the preaching of the Crusades by the eloquent hermit, which resulted with flooding with light the darkness of the middle ages: Magna Charta, that charter of English liberty, wrung from the hands of a tyrant, and which made of a king a vassal, of a monarch, a rebel; the invention of the printing press: to be almost immediately followed by the discovery of a continent by the roving Genoese sailor; the bursting asunder by Martin Luther of the iron bands, which under the pressure of the church, were sinking into and driving to frenzy the brain of the world; the landing of the expatriated pilgrims; the Declaration of Independence, the supremest act of the eighteenth century, which with pain and endurance, gave birth to this highest exponent of human liberty.

Perhaps there is no event in all civil history, at once so simple, so pathetic and yet so powerful in its after influence, as the voyage of the May Flower, freighted with her 102 passengers, and the future of a new world. A little band of God-fearing men and women, driven from the land of their birth, and torn from all their home associations by a persecution the most bitter and malignant, because of differences with established church and the consequent impossibility of worshipping God in their own way and in their own home. After a tempestuous voyage of sixty-three days, during which there had been one death and one birth, these people signed the new and Bancroft, in his quaint way has said, "Men who emigrate even in well-inhabited districts, pray that their journey may not be in winter."

Our voyagers arrived at their destination under a far-away sun of a December day—there was snow upon the ground and frost in the air. It was impossible to land without much wading, and here the seeds of fatal consumption were sown. Before landing, these severe and upright men, inspired with perseverance, a courage and a faith, that by transmission, has changed a wilderness inhabited only by savages, into a civilized nation perhaps the most powerful, certainly the freest and most progressive of the world, assembled in the cabin of their little vessel, and after invoking the blessing of Almighty God, entered into and signed the following compact:

"In the name of God Amen: we whose names are underwritten, loyal subjects of our dread sovereign, King James, having undertaken for the glory of God and the advancement of the Christian faith, and honor of our king and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid, and by virtue thereof to enact, constitute, and frame such equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices from time to time as shall be thought most convenient for the general good of the colony. Under which we promise all due submission and obedience."

Here we have the corner stone of American institutions, America's first constitution; in this little cabin was kindled the fire first upon the altar of American liberty, which these forty-two covenanters through their descendants have kept burning bright and clear ever since. How pregnant with events were these moments, and yet to the called actors, seeming as little more than the common occurrence of a passing day; a solemn act and a solemn day indeed, for all the days and all the acts of the lives of our Puritan ancestors were solemn.

Thirteen years before this event, the first settlement had been made in Virginia, at Jamestown. Of this colony, the historian records that there were "forty-eight gentlemen to four carpenters." Make the comparison. There were no men with families. They brought with them none of the tender relations of life, and only such freedom as was theirs in England; they had no aspirations beyond adventure, novelty and gain. They sought a genial climate and brought with them established institutions and established church. They looked longingly back to their home beyond the sea, and hoped to return with replenished coffers. Many from choice or by reason of disappointment, remained, and afterwards became ancestors to a chivalrous and splendid manhood. There were men of courage and intellect among them, and a new world, a new life and free air wafted from the north, developed a high aspiration for freedom, that has flowered and blossomed to their remotest descendants.

These have done much to give polish and lustre to American life and history. But these others, these expatriated men and women, these, whose souls were trained by the severest discipline, and tried by pain and exposure, hard headed, with a certain grim determination stamped upon every feature, made plain in their thoughts and movements, and woven into their every garment, and yet they were gentle withal, as they waded through a freezing water, and sought shelter under the trees laden with the snows of a northern climate, looked upward and beyond with a calm trustfulness in their God and in their future, while their lips trembled with prayer. How they shivered, how they suffered, these half frozen women and their children, as they drew to their first fires. How the stern hearts of the on-looking men must have ached. What sublime courage must have found place in their breasts, else the Mayflower would have returned as heavily freighted as she came. It was of these that were fashioned the instruments that, by God's wisdom were to first establish and then mould into a harmonious whole, the best government on earth. They were to make possible the sacred utterances of a saintly martyr, a "government of the people, by the people, for the people." These, their blood warm but not hot, generous but not plethoric, their courage born of an absolute faith in the justness of their cause, their frames fashioned after a noble pattern, muscle and sinew, hardened by contact with labor to a steely hardness and fineness, have more than all other people, given shape and color to our institutions; backbone, heart, brain and genius to our people; have done more than all others to create a great and prosperous nation out of a wilderness and from a mighty continent.

During all the years that have intervened since that group of serious minded men startled the world by the audacity of their defiance, at the same time winning its high regard for the clearly defined moral strength of their position, we have traveled, generation by generation, along the highway of progress.

Each of these generations has had its problem to solve. Each as they advanced, have encountered days that were dark, days that were foreboding. We may congratulate ourselves however, that during all this time, while our people have manfully met and overcome the difficult and perplexing problems peculiar to themselves, and incidental to their form of government, that have at the same time borne their full share of the world's burdens, taken their part in all the wonderful discoveries made, and advancements had, along all the lines of human thought and human action.

We have given to the world names, time symbolized of lives, well rounded and full of the greatest good to all human kind, shine with the brightest in the world's galaxy of men grand and great. Our courage has been proven upon land and upon sea.

In the field of mechanics, the inventive genius of the people, has at an easy pace, led the world.

In the sciences, in literature, in the arts, in politics our achievements have been wonderful, and have been so recognized everywhere and in all circles.

Washington, Lincoln, Grant. If we had given to the world no other names than these, we might with complacency rest upon our laurels.

This should be to us a day of thanksgiving and rejoicing. With sincere regrets for the dark pages of our history, we should rejoice in the bright ones, because they have stood out as beacon lights, shedding their rays upon struggling men and women everywhere.

We should rejoice in our strength, that we have become a power for good. We have to be thankful for the fact that the founders of the great American republic, were in the beginning a people resourceful, simple in habit and enterprising; that a continent unexplored and immeasurably rich in resources, lay before them that conquest of earth rather than that of man, was the chief incentive to their endeavor.

We may be thankful that our isolated position has removed us from the broils and complications of another civilization; that we have been compelled to rely upon ourselves and cultivate an independency that has given to us a place in the world's affairs like unto that occupied by no other people.

It is well that upon this day we should engage in retrospection; that we should recall those who have laid our foundations and made our history, those whose deeds have shed honor, and whose very blood has given power and glory to our flag, at once the simplest and most beautiful national emblem of our continents.

It is well that we should recount again the splendid deeds and achievements of all those in whatsoever walk of life who have contributed to our present grandeur.

It is well that we should upon this day renew our pledges of loyalty and devotion to the Union.

But we should not only regard the past with love and gratitude; we should as well look to the future with hope and aspiration. Unless all signs fail, we are just entering upon the solution of one of the gravest problems that civilization has ever presented to the human mind.

The city, the state, the nation, are each presenting problems at once interesting and difficult, upon the solution of which depends their well-being, and with respect to the last, possibly its safety, its perpetuity.

Above the horizon of our social and political life, looms a storm, portentous in its might and destructive in its character. It is a conflict between vast accumulations of capital, and the many toiling millions.

Relying upon the calm, even temperament of the American people and the conservative disposition of their minds, I believe most profoundly that this great question, overshadowing as it does, all others, will be wrought out to a solution satisfactory and beneficial to all, along the lines of legislation.

But in order to avoid the terrible results of anarchy, the fires of a national disaster, great wisdom and profound thought must be given to its adjustment and settlement.

To this question as well as to the many other and important ones confronting us, we must bring our best trained minds, and draw upon our every resource.

Are we as a people sufficiently careful in this regard? I fear not. I shall at once briefly to point out one weak point in our political armor, and suggest a remedy simple but effective.

I will ask you this question. Are the young men of to-day receiving sufficient encouragement from the American people to seek a public career? On the contrary, is the subject not being treated in such a way as to produce the opposite result?

A great evil lives within our body politic. It is corruption of the franchise. But there is yet a greater evil. It is the half contempt, almost universally, and without discrimination, thrown upon those who assume the duties of public servants.

But there is still another and I believe the greatest of all these, and that is the growing indifference with which the business man, the professional man, the man of affluence, the man of leisure and culture, is getting to look upon politics from the outside, as mere spectators, as if they themselves were not interested. It is not so much that we have too many politicians, as that the individual citizen is, generally speaking, too little a politician.

If ever serious danger threatens our form of government, it will come through the neglect of its citizens.

We may talk, write, theorize about civil service reform. We may grow eloquent or sarcastic with regard to it. We may learn to look upon it as so serious a question, that the government may prosper or fail according as we treat it. Be reassured. The government will not be so materially affected either way.

If our civil service be bad, the cure must be applied to the roots and not to the branches.

Civil service is but the method of conducting in a subordinate way the machinery of government. More than that, those who fill these subordinate positions are the machinery.

Are these the live, thriving, directing parts? If not, whence come these? Not from civil service, nor from any other method or invention of man. They come from the heart of the people, and are driven on by its impulses. It is through these impulses, by means of these men, their agents, that the people connect themselves with government, make of themselves government, become in fact, the government.

If men are interested, active in and thoughtful of affairs, then their influence will be, must be felt by those in office, and the result will be honest effort at good government.

Indifference in the voter will naturally breed indifference with all its consequent evils in the elected.

Which would be the best sign for the future; that our young men should take a thoughtful, active interest in public affairs, should develop an ambition, an honorable striving for place and fame, or that they should be indifferent to these, learn to look upon or affect to believe that activity in politics, that honorable political ambition, are discreditable?

There can be but one choice,—and we should take heed,—the latter is the prevailing sign.

Every year there are being graduated from our schools and colleges, hundreds of young men, prepared in a certain degree to undertake a life work, with a choice between joining the great army of idlers or entering upon some useful employment.

The great majority of these men, keen and full of high impulse, are anxious to prove themselves of use to the world. The outlook is not encouraging to a mind thus endowed, to a heart beating with lofty purpose. The professions are full to overflowing, at the same time the air is filled with complaint of the evil state of our politics. A partial remedy at least, is at hand, but public sentiment instead of trying it, rejects it.

A stream of young blood, hot, healthy, full of life, and generous in quantity, is pushing on, ready to be tapped and turned into the diseased body politic. Instead of encouraging it, giving it hearty welcome, drawing upon it, we are at great pains to dig deep ditches and build high dykes, in order to turn it into channels already filled, where not being needed, it stagnates and becomes useless,—worse than useless.

President White, a leading educator, has said:

"No observing professor in any college, has failed to note the love of young Americans, for the study and discussion of political questions. So strong is this tendency that college authorities have often taken measures to check it. These measures to a certain extent succeeded, yet I cannot but think it is far better to direct such discussions than to check them. They seem to be a healthy outgrowth of our political life. So far it seems to me to send out one well trained man, sturdy in the town meeting, patriotic in the caucus, vigorous in the legislature, than a hundred of the gorgeous, gifted young cynics, who lounge around the city clubs, talk about 'art' and 'culture,' and wonder why the country persists in going to the bad."

While the truth of these observations is beyond question, is it not equally true that the young man when he enters the town meeting, the caucus, the legislature, will too often find himself confronted with the contemptuous cry "politician?" And if this be not sufficient to strike terror to his soul, then with accumulated energy the words "professional politician" are thrown in his face.

Webster defines politics to be:

"That part of ethics which has to do with the regulation or government of a nation or state, the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity; the defense of its existence and rights against foreign control or conquest; the augmentation of its strength and resources and the protection of its citizens in their rights, with the preservation and improvement of their morals."

In the light of this definition the pursuit of politics ought certainly to be sufficiently high ambition for anyone.

Do we then stand in need of these recruits? Is it not a serious evil that public opinion, that power before which the great and experienced tremble, places itself between the young, the valiant, the ingenious and a useful, high career?

The optimist who blindly imagines that our past struggles, our past successes, render us secure for all time is not a safe guide. Perhaps the nation will never be called upon to exhibit the supreme physical courage required in the past, but questions just as difficult, although perhaps to be solved in quite another way, are crowding in upon us. The time is nearly at hand, if indeed it has not arrived, when the United States will have to deal not only with her own and many complicated problems, but will be compelled to assist in the advancement of that world lying beyond her own borders. To this end we should enlist every factor that we possess. Rather than throw a wet blanket over the fire of political ambition regardless of its character, we should lend to it every encouragement, accord to it every honor.

Instead of closing to our youth the gateway to this avenue we should throw it wide open, bid him enter, pointing out to him that the thanks of the people and the glory of their applause await him at the other end for duties well performed.

This field that you will bid him enter upon is broader in extent than any other profession or than all can afford.

If we would make the republic a government by the people a success, every man being a voter or expecting to become one, must become more or less a politician. In other words he must give thought, give time to public affairs, make himself in something more than name a part of the government.

Forerunners in the realms of thought, in the field of action, we have always had and these we will continue to have.

To these, however, the great body of the people must not with closed eyes bow down. They must prepare themselves to judge intelligently of the theories and lines of action, thought out and proposed by those upon whom they have conferred leadership. This, or else popular government is a failure.

No career of itself and untrammeled by prejudice, offers to the youth of our land such fruitful promise as this one of politics. In no other field can he find grander work at his hand, greater demand for the courageous labors, nor one wherein results so replete with benefit to his kind, are to be sought.

The past has borne its share of the burden. The hands of the future are filled with labor. We who live in the clear light and breathe the pure air of Colorado, must be prepared to do our part. We stand upon the frontier. We are the pioneers' recent and choicest gift to the Union. Our resources are unbounded, unknown, unlimited. Our possibilities are beyond measure. Our fortunate location upon the very summit of the continent, our happy condition by reason of the vast diversity of pursuit, will place upon our shoulders, a larger part of the burden of the conflicts of the future, industrial, commercial, social.

Upon this occasion let us expel from our hearts all modern cynicism. Let us rejoice in all the glories that the past has wrought into the civil crown of American citizenship.

Dead indeed must be the soul of that man, a citizen of our republic, and of our own great commonwealth, who reviewing the history of their development, the intense energy displayed, the rapid growth had, and the wonderful progress made, with all the pride and exaltation of the poet,

"hath not said,
This is my own, my native land."

It is as if the waters of the Mississippi, garnered for hundreds of years, vivified and imbued with the spirit of civilization, had broken bonds and started westward upon an uncontrollable career.

Onward this great flood has moved, apparently without direction, but governed by the divine law. Irresistible, it is sweeping over plain and mountain, driving the savage and wilderness before it, finally to destroy. Behind it in place of the wilderness, springs the farm; of the lodge and tepee, the city and town; and where its highest crest kissed the mountain tops, the mining camp. Onward this flood will continue to roll, until the savage is buried, and the American desert blotted from memory of man, it meets the great tidal wave from the shores of the Pacific, when mingling in each other's embrace, their mission ended, they will subside as peacefully as an ancient flood.

At the conclusion of Mr. Eddy's address the band played an excellent march entitled "Down South," the composition of its leader, Mr. M. O. Barnes.

Then followed one of the most interesting parts of the whole programme, the enrollment of the Grand Army veterans by states, with a prize of free lemonade for the largest number from any state according to its population. When the roll had been called it was found that Iowa had the largest representation, having eight veterans, while New York came next with six. Of course, it was in order to give three cheers and a tiger for Iowa. The oldest veteran was next called for and he was found to be the father of Col. De La Vergne, who is 92 years of age, was a member of the militia, and cast his first presidential vote for John Quincy Adams. Mr. Skinner, who belonged to the Fifteenth Iowa, was the next oldest of the veterans, having seen his 79th birthday some six months ago. The crowd cheered heartily for Mr. De La Vergne and Mr. Skinner. Mr. C. M. Thompson of the Thirty-seventh Indiana and Mayor Sprague were tied for the honor of youngest veteran. Mr. Thompson is 44, but he had enlisted later than the mayor. More cheers followed, and the meeting broke up amidst cheers and explosions of bombs and fire crackers, and feeling on the part of all that the opening of the Dorchester park was a grand success, and that the mayor was deserving of the greatest credit for accomplishing the conversion of the old beer garden into a beautiful park, where only temperance drinks will henceforward be sold. Some went to their homes, and many remained to picnic in the grounds. The children enjoyed the large swings which have been hung from the tall trees, while the older people sat and chatted in the shade.

A noticeable feature of the occasion was the number of old people who were present, and also the number of those who came in from the country to take part in the celebration of the day.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

There was a large crowd at the Athletic park yesterday afternoon to witness the ball game between the Jacksons and a picked nine, and the sports which followed. The grand stand and bleachers were well filled and many sought refuge from the hot sun under the shade of the fence. The Centennial State band was on hand and provided excellent music. This part of the day's entertainment was in charge of the Trades Assembly and was a great success in every way, reflecting credit upon its managers.

The ball game was called about 3 o'clock, and the Jacksons secured their first innings. The game was well played and exciting up to the fifth inning, when both pitchers began to weaken and the ball was sent spinning to all quarters of the field. The Jacksons had rather the best of the batting contest and gained a lead, which they kept throughout the game. One of the most exciting plays in the game occurred in the last half of the sixth inning, when Pink of the Picked nine sent the ball over the left field fence and brought in three men ahead of him, thus tieing the score.

The score by innings was as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Jacksons	2	0	1	3	3	2	6	0	3	—20
Picked Nine	0	1	0	0	6	5	0	1	1	—14

The first racing event, the 100 yard dash, occurred between the fifth and sixth innings of the ball game, and was won by Van Swearinger, with Gorman second. The remainder of the races were held after the ball game, and were as follows:

One hundred and fifty yard foot race. Winner, Robbins; second, Swearinger.

Boys sack race. Winner, Walter Shamwell; second, Adam Boyer.

Wheelbarrow race. Winner, Finklestein; second, Cocks.

Boys three-legged race. Winners, Bert Cocks and Levi Vest.

Shoe race. Robbins winner.

In the greased pig race, Arthur Elstun finally captured the well greased young porker.

The boys sack race and the chase after the slippery pig put every one in a good humor.

In the evening the park was filled with people again, to witness the fireworks, probably 2000 persons being on the grounds. While the exhibition was not very elaborate, there was sufficient to make the evening interesting and pleasant.

KILLED ON THE PEAK.

Freddie Morrill, of Chicago, Meets Death On the Pikes Peak Cog Road.

A very distressing accident occurred on the summit of Pike's Peak at 11:35 yesterday morning, resulting in the death of a little lad. Among the passengers in the morning were Mr. Fred K. Morrill, of Morrill, Higgins & Co., publishers, Chicago. Mr. Morrill was accompanied by his wife and two sons, Freddie and Stanley, aged 6 and 5 years. The train reached the summit at 10:55 and at about ten minutes before leaving, Mr. Morrill arranged a company at the front or upper end of the passenger coach to take a kodak picture of them.

The company consisted of Mrs. Morrill and her sons, Mrs. Edward G. Childs of Dallas, Tex., General Norton of Virginia, and one or two others. As Mr. Morrill was about to take the picture the engine suddenly started forward, throwing several of the party to the ground. Little Freddie was thrown down, his head striking a bolt in the new switch and the train pushing his body forward upon this, fractured the spinal column near the base of the brain and killed him almost instantly. Mrs. Childs, who is an elderly lady, with great presence of mind, made an effort to catch him as he fell, and was herself caught by the end of the platform and severely bruised. General Norton managed to hold on to the other little fellow.

Immediately the engine was backed down, the car remaining until ready hands pushed it back and lifted up the prostrate forms. Dr. F. E. Waxham of Chicago, Illinois, who was at hand, carried the boy to the station and made an examination, but of course could do nothing to save the little fellow's life. The body was brought down to the Manitou house, where Mr. Morrill and his family have been stopping for a week.

Mrs. Childs pluckily refused assistance, but upon reaching the Manitou, the shock of the accident together with her injuries prostrated her.

Coroner Marlow was summoned as soon as possible and an inquest was held at 4:30. A number of witnesses were sworn, the most important being Mr. Morrill, Dr. Waxham, Master-mechanic B. H. Jones, Conductor Ward and Engineer P. H. Mister. A summary of the evidence was that the engine was about to back down to its usual place for starting, leaving the car where it stood, and as the brakes were released, the back pressure from the lubricator started it forward between three and six feet. Steam brakes were applied instantly and the engine was backed.

It sometimes happens that the steam, which is left turned on in the lubricator to keep a steady flow of oil into the cylinder, passes through itself to the cylinder. This was the case yesterday and the pressure was sufficient to make about a half revolution. Owing to the grade the engine must always be set for the forward motion and hence it started forward. After inquiry the jury brought in their verdict exonerating the railroad from all blame and carelessness whatever. The jury consisted of Homer B. Snyder, Austin Hutchinson, Alfred Cree, J. D. Turner, B. Patrinson and Peter Smith.

The accident cast a sadness upon the whole town of Manitou and great sympathy is felt for the bereaved family and especially for the mother, who is nearly prostrated with grief. The remains were brought to Hallett & Baker's undertaking rooms and will be taken to Chicago this evening for burial.

Mr. E. G. Hunt of this city is the attorney for the railroad, and immediately after the accident was telegraphed to go to Manitou and represent his client at the inquest. From this a rumor got started in this city and was quite generally circulated that the accident had happened to one of his young sons.

Mr. M. Chandler of Monument, writes THE GAZETTE to thank the Denver Insurance company and its agent, Mr. Elliot, for the prompt manner in which his losses by fire on the 23rd of June were adjusted.

Mr. Ira P. Holcomb of Grand Ledge, Mich., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Milt Irvine, wife of the county assessor.